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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

HEARTS AND TREES.

From laughing lips of grey-eyed morn
A fresher tide of life is gushing:
About the bottom of the thorn
The maiden bud is coyly blushing.

I feel upon me, like a hand
Lifting me up, the weight of Spring;
And as the baby-leaves expand
My spirit seems awakening.

Hath then this mingled life of ours
A sight of a tidal ebb and flow?
Hath man a sympathy with flowers,
And with them droop, revive, and grow?

It may be so; for Life is Life,
Intense or subtle, less or more;
And wages the eternal strife
With death and darkness world all o'er.

In youth we seek to carve our name
Deep-lettered on some hearts of worth,
And fancy we may trace the same
Till Time restoreth earth to earth:

Nor know that, as on living tree,
Rough bark will overgrow our toil,
As surely will the world; and we
But hail this knowledge with a smile;

A smile, to think it 'scaped our sense
How like in this were hearts and trees;
So soft to court our confidence;
So swift to hide our memories!

Miscellaneous.

MR. FURBUSH.

It is not very long since the community was startled by the report of an extraordinary murder that occurred in one of our fashionable hotels, under peculiar circumstances and in broad daylight, and, without affording, as it appeared, the slightest clue to motive or murderer. Public curiosity, finding that nothing was likely to satisfy it, gradually dropped the matter, and as gradually it died out of the newspapers.

The person who was thus abruptly ushered from this world into the unknown region of the next was a young girl, some twenty summers old, and possessed of great personal charms.

She was heiress to a small fortune, a mere *annuity*, but had resided since *her childhood* with her guardian, the *wealthy* and generous Mr. Denbigh, who had always surrounded her with every luxury and elegance. When Mr. Denbigh married, he and his wife took their ward with them on the foreign tour they made, and the three had just returned to America, residing temporarily at a hotel till their uptown mansion should be suitably prepared, when the sudden and terrible death of Miss Agatha More threw such a gloom over all their plans that the preparations were for a time abandoned, and Mr. Denbigh's energies were called upon to assist his wife in rallying from the low nervous fever into which she had been thrown and prostrated by this tragedy, when returning with her husband from a drive they had discovered it in all its horror.

Mr. Denbigh was himself greatly afflicted by the death of his ward and the fearful manner of it—she had been strangled in her own handkerchief—for besides the debt of affection he owed her as the child of a dear dead friend, long years of familiarity, her extreme loveliness, and the winning gentleness of her sweet and timid ways had given her a deep and warm place in his heart. Of late she had been a little out of health, not recovering rapidly from the great exhaustion and weakness of severe sea-sickness, and he had been unremitting in his endeavors to promote her comfort and happiness; when in making ready their new abode, both he and his wife had paid such heed to the tastes and needs of Agatha, meaning, as Mr. Denbigh said, that it should be felt by her to be as much her own home as theirs, without any sense of obligation, that now the place without her seemed too much a desert ever to enter upon it again.

Mrs Denbigh, moreover, must have felt sorely, it would seem, the loss of the gentle daily companion of three years; but even more than on her own account she appeared to resent the deed for the sake of her husband to whom she was so passionately devoted; and no sooner was she able to lift her head from its pillow once more than she interested herself with revengeful vigor in the proceedings that had been undertaken. Mr. Denbight personally, cared little to discover the perpetrator of the atrocious crime; he felt that no human justice of cord or gibbet could restore Agatha; but his wife, burdened with their bereavement and with her own weight of indignation, would not rest with the mystery unraveled. In the deepest mourning, discarding almost every ornament, impressing so upon them more deeply the emergencies of the case and commanding their sympathies she was closeted every morning with the detectives of the police, sparing her husband as much of the painful duty as possible, as she would have walked over burning plowshares at a word from him.

It was at first supposed that the deed had been done for plunder, as various valuable jewels, gifts of the Denbighs, and heir-looms from Miss More's own mother were discovered to be missing; but they afforded in themselves insufficient reason, and were subsequently discovered in a package picked up by one of the police themselves at the crossing of a crowded thoroughfare where they had apparently been purposely dropped. Neither did Miss More's lovers afford any clew to the miscreant; she had had several suitors and attendants, none of whom had Mr. Denbigh favored; and though Mrs. Denbigh had urged Agatha to regard young Elliott with kindness, Mr Denbigh had frowned, Agatha had remained indifferent, and young Elliot, having taunted Mr. Denbigh with the assurance that since he countenanced none of Miss More's lovers it could be but from sinister intentions on his own part, had withdrawn, vowing vengeance, and declaring that, since he could not have her, nobody else should. Still that was hardly murder. And the poor fellow was found, besides, to be in such a heart-broken condition as to disarm suspicion. The only other accusation that could take shape and breath might have been directed toward Agatha's maid; but as she was able to prove that she was down in the laundry, and had remained there uninterruptedly from nine till one, while the occurrence had taken place between the hours of eleven and twelve in the morning, and as she had evidently nothing to gain and much to lose by it, that idea also was dismissed, though both young Elliot and the servant-maid remained under surveillance. Finally, in despair the Denbighs abandoned the investigation, and departed to spend the winter in Madiera, returning in the spring to their city abode, whose adornment had been left to the tender mercies of the upholsterers, since they had themselves so completely lost interest in it.

Here the general course of the matter rested. One officer alone, Detective Furbush—a man of genteel proclivities, fond of fancy parties and the *haut ton*, curious in fine women and aristocratic defaulters and peculators—who had not at first been detailed upon the case, but had been interested in the reports of it, having become at last much in earnest about it, pursued it still, incidentally, on his own account and in a kind of amateur way. It seemed to him a fatal fascination, a predestination of events that kept his steps nearly always about the purlieus of the Margrand House.

One day that Detective Furbush had happened, in a spare hour, to take his little daughter into a photograph gallery, he lounged about a window while the child was undergoing the awful operation. Along the opposite side of the street from this window ran one end of the Margrand House, with its countless windows and projections.—The Margrand House fronted on a square, one end of it running down this street, and always receiving, on its stone facings and adornments, the whole of the noon sun. A thought suddenly occurred to Mr. Furbush.—So soon as the operator was at liesure he attacked him with the inquiry if there were any picture of that fine building, the Margrand House? To which the operator replied affirmatively, and showed him one taken from the square. "However," said the operator, "though it doesn't take in so much, and was only what this window could do for itself, I call this a prettier picture," and he produced something which, having been taken at such short focal distance resembled the photographs of the rich architecture of some Venetian facade. "It was the morning of the Great Waldoh Celebration," continued the operator.

"What one?" asked Mr Furbush.

"The Great Waldon Celebration."

"Ah yes," responded Mr. Furbush, not letting the rest of his thought reach the air, running as it did, "that was the morning of the More murder."

"And we let one of the boys try his hand at the craft," resumed the operator, "there being nothing doing; and it was such a lively scene in the street below, narrow as it is. And, as was to be expected from him, the crowd and procession turned into dot and line, and the whole part of the building opposite came out as if it had sat for its picture."

"Exactly," said Mr Furbush, as, rubbing his finger over his lips, he looked at the sheet on which the central portion of that side of the hotel, with its quaint windows and lintels and ornaments were most minutely given. It was in that very portion of the house that Miss Agatha More's room had been situated; nay, so well was it impressed upon him, that Mr. Furbush could tell the very window of the room in which she had met her cruel fate. Never was there such a coincidence, to Mr. Furbush's mind, before or since never such an interposition of Providence: the day that had brought Agatha More to her doom, perhaps the very hour, the sun had made a revelation of that room's interior upon this sheet of sensitized paper, this Ithuriel's spear had touched this shapeless darkness and turned it into form and truth. The Walden celebration had defiled through the street and into the square at a somewhat earlier hour than the supposed hour of the murder, since it was to see the procession from a more advantageous point of view that Mr. and Mrs. Denbigh had driven out, and while they were gone the terrible action was thought to have been committed. Still the window might have a secret of its own to tell even concerning that.

Straightway Mr. Furbush made a prize of the operator; and procuring, through channels always open to him, the strongest glasses and most accurate instruments, had the one chosen window in that picture magnified and photographed, remagnified and rephotographed, till under their powerful, careful, prolonged, and patient labor, a speck came into sight that would perhaps well reward them. Mr. Furbush strained his eyes over it; to him it was a spot of greater possibilities than the nebula in Orion. This little white unresolved cloud they again and again subjected to the same process, and once more, as if a ghost had made apparition, it opened itself into an outline—into a substance—and they saw the fingers of a hand, a white hand, doubled, but pliant, strong, and shapely; a left hand, on its third finger wearing rings, one of which seemed at first a mere blot of light, but gradually as the rest, answering the spell of the camera, showed itself a central stone set with five points, each point consisting of smaller stones; the color of course could not be told; the form was that of a star. Held in the tight, fierce fingers of that clenched hand, between the pointed thumb and waxy knuckles, and one edge visible along the tips deep tinted into the thumb's side, was grasped an end of a laced handkerchief. Now the handkerchief of Agatha More, the instrument of her destruction, was always carried folded in the shape of its running knot in Mr. Furbush's great wallet, a large, laced, embroidered handkerchief; that this was its photograph he needed but a glance to rest assured. All the rest of the dark deed was hidden beyond the angle of light afforded by the window-frame. And whosoever the murderer might be, Mr. Furbush said to himself with the pleasantry of the headsman, it was evident that the owner of this picture had a hand in it. And here he paid the photographer for his labors and bade him adieu.

Mr. Furbish was now, however, not much better off than he had been before. He had the hand that did the deed in his possession, to be sure, but to whose body was he to affix that hand, and how was he to do it? And in what did it differ from any other hand? In nothing but that letter which made it his prisoner, that five-pointed star, that blot of light upon the third finger, above a wedding-ring. A wedding ring—that would seem to prove the hand to be a woman's; the five-pointed glittering ring—that proved the woman to be no pauper.—Would she [illegible] ring [illegible] be its guard, and was probably as inseparable as that. To identify that hand, to certify that ring, became the recreation of Mr. Furbush's days and nights, so much to the detriment of all his other business that he fell into sad disrepute thereby at the Bureau. Mr. Furbush became all at once a gay man, plunged into the dissipations of fashionable life; he had been there before, on similar necessity, and knew how to carry himself. His costume grew singularly correct; he handled his lorgnette at the Opera like a coxcomb of the first milk-and-water; he procured invitations to ball and party, and watched every lady who for the moment daintily ungloved herself; he was as constant at church as the sexton; he made a part of the *beau monde*. It was all in vain. And though Mr. Furbush carried the photograph in his breast-pocket, ready at any moment to descend like the hand of the Inquisition upon its victim, he might as well have carried there a pardon to all concerned, for all the good it did him.

But the world goes round.

One starlit night Mr. Furbush, pursuings ome scent of other affairs along the princely avenue with its rows of palaces, took in, as was his wont, with every wink, a whole scene to its last details. He saw the beggar on these steps shrink into shadow, the housemaid in that area listening to the beguiling voice of the footman-three-doors-off no longer keeping his distance; he saw, there, the gay scene offered by the bright balcony casement with its rich curtains still unclosed; he saw, yet beyond, the light streaming from between open doors down the shining steps at whose foot the carriage waited, while a gentleman at its door hurried, with a pleasant word, the stately woman who came down to enter it beside him. She came down slowly, Mr. Furbush noted, moving like a person whose organic difficulty of the heart indisposes to quick exertion; she was one of those whom Mr. Furbush called magnificent—great coils of blue-black hair, twisted with diamonds, wreathing her queenly head tiara-wise, her features having the firmness and the pallor of marble, her eyes rivaling the diamonds in their steady splendor.

A heavy cloak of ermine wrapped her velvet attire, and she was buttoning a glove as she descended. She paused a moment under the carriage-lamp, giving her husband the ungloved hand with which to help her in.—The carriage-light flashed upon it, and in that second of its lingering Mr. Furbush saw, plainly, as he saw the stars above him, on the third finger of that left hand, above the wedding-ring the circlet with its five-pointed star whose duplicate he carried.

Mr Furbush was thunder-struck.—Here was what he had sought for thrice a twelvemonth; and unexpectedly blundering upon it it turned him into stone. When he recovered himself with an emphatic "Humph!" the carriage had rolled away and the doors were closed.

Mr. Furbush was not the man to lose opportunities. The business in hand might go to the dogs; to-morrow would answer as well for that as to-night; for this there was no time like the present. Fortified with an outside subordinate he demanded entrance into the mansion alone, and announcing his intention to await the arrival home of the master and mistress made himself agreeable to the footman and butler in the upper hall till hour after hour pealing forth, at last struck midnight as if they tolled a knell. The footman was asleep in his chair, the butler heard the mellifluous murmur of the visitor's voice by starts with a singing sensation as if his fingers were in his ears and out again momentarily. The wheels grated on the curb below, the horses hammered the pavement, the doors were flung apart, and the master and mistress of the house returned from the entertainments they had shared. She was a little paler, a little more magnificent, a little more imposing in her height and dignity than before; there was only one emotion, though, apparent through it all—that she valued her beauty and her power only for its influence upon the man beside her. Mr. Furbush's keen eye saw the quick heave and restless agitation that the heart kept up beneath the velvets, simply as the moment when her husband touched her hand helping her across the threshold, and saw the whole story of her eye as it rested that instant on him. He would have had the entire case at once—if he had not had it before.

"Mr. and Mrs. Denbigh," said he, approaching them then, "may I beg to see you alone for a few moments on a matter of importance?"

And in conformity with his request he was conducted, through other apartments, into a library, a place more secluded than they, a rather sombre room, wainscoted all its lofty height in book-cases, and with here and there a glimmering bust. Mr. Denbigh himself turned up the gas and closed the door.

"Your business, Sir?" said he then to Mr. Furbush.

"My business, Sir, is more particularly with Mrs. Denbigh, though I desire your presence. I am a member of the police—"

Mrs. Denbigh, who yet stood with her hand laid passively along the back of a chair, slowly grasped it back till the glove that she wore with a quick crack ripped down a [illegible] protruded its sparkling face like the vicious head of a serpent.

"I am a member of the police," continued Mr. Furbush, quietly. "I have something in my possession which I desire Mrs. Denbigh to look at and see if it belongs to her." Perhaps the woman breathed again. Whether she did or not he proceeded to open his great leathern wallet on the library-table beneath the chandelier.

Mrs. Denbigh moved forward with her slow majesty, dragging her velvets heavily, and the cloak dropping from her shoulder.

"Queer subjects—women," thought Mr. Furbush. "Ah! you had more spring in you once. As handsome a thing as a leopard!"

But in spite of that calm deliberate step, Mr. Furbush saw her heart fluttering there like a white dove in its nest. She did not speak, but waited a moment beside him. "Will you be so kind," said he, "as to remove your glove?"

She quietly did so. Perhaps wonderingly.

"Excuse me, madame," then continued he, lifting her hand as he spoke, doubling its cold fingers over one end of a running-knot that a soiled handkerchief made, a laced embroidered handkerchief he had produced, and, powerless in his grasp, he laid hand and all—a white hand, doubled, but pliant, strong, and shapely, holding in its fingers, between the pointed thumb and waxy knuckles, the laced handkerchief's end, just an edge visible along the tips deep-dirted into the thumb's side; and with the five-pointed ring burning its bale-fire above it, laid hand and all on the table beside the photograph that he spread there.

"Is it yours?" said he.

A detective has perhaps no right to any pity; but for a moment Mr. Furbush would gladly have never heard of the More murder as he saw in the long, slow rise and fall of the bosom this woman's heart swing like a pendulum, a noiseless pendulum that ceases to vibrate. Her eyes wavered a moment between him and the table, then, as if caught and chained by something that compelled their gaze, glared at and protruded over the sight they saw beneath them. Her own hand—her own executioner. A long shudder shook her from head to foot. Iron nerve gave way, the white lips parted, she threw her head back and gasped; with one wild look toward her husband, she turned from him as if she would have fled, and fell dead upon the floor.

"Hunt's up," said Mr. Furbush to his subordinate, coming out an hour or two later, and the two found some congenial oyster-opener, while the Chief explained how he had gone to get his wife's spoons from the maid who had appropriated them and taken service elsewhere. Mr. Furbush made a night of it; but never soul longed for daylight as he did, he had a notion that he had scarcely less than murdered—himself and good-fellow as he must needs be abroad that night, indoors next day he put his household in sackcloth and ashes.

You will not find Mr. Furbush's name on the list of detectives now.—He has sickened of the business. He says there was too much night-work. He has found a patron now—a wealthy one apparently. He has opened one of the largest and most elegant photographing establishments in the city; he was always fond of chemicals, he says. He has still, in an inner drawer, some singular but fast-fading likenesses of a hand, a clenched, murderous hand—among them not the one which Mr. Denbigh burned. He has a few secrets appertaining to his profession, which no one else has yet obtained. Meanwhile it has never been exactly explained how the story of the ring found the light.

Perhaps it was in order that Mr. Furbush might never be convicted of compounding a felony!

The Niagara Falls Peace Negotiations.

CURIOUS LETTER FROM MR. H. GREELEY.

Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner and Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1865.

I have just come into possession of a very curious document, and one too, which I am confident will be peculiarly interesting to your readers, because it sheds so much light upon the connection which Mr. Horace Greely, editor of the New York *Tribune*, had with the famous Niagara Falls peace negotiations of last July, in which he figured so prominently, together with Cornell Jewett, and Messrs. Sanders, Clay and Holcombe. Apparently this letter, which I need not say has never been published here, was the initial movement in the negotiations referred to. Here it is:

NEW YORK, July 7, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I venture to inclose to you a letter and telegraphic dispatch, that I received yesterday from our irrepressible friend Colorado Jewett, at Niagara Falls. I think they deserve attention. Of course I do not indorse Jewett's positive averment that his friends at the Falls have "full powers" from J. D., though I do not doubt that he thinks they have. I let that statement stand as simply evidencing the anxiety of the Confederates everywhere for peace. So much is beyond doubt.

And therefore I venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country. Also looks for fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastations, and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide-spread conviction that the Government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections.

It is not enough that we anxiously desire a true and lasting peace; we ought to demonstrate and establish the truth beyond cavil. The fact that A. H. Stephens was not permitted a year ago to visit and confer with the authorities at Washington has done harm, which the tone at the National Convention at Baltimore is not calculated to counteract.

I entreat you, in your own time and manner, to submit overtures for pacification to the Southern insurgents, which the impartial must pronounce frank and generous. If only with a view to the momentous elections soon to occur in North Carolina and of the draft to be enforced in the Free States, this should be done at once. I would give the safe conduct required by the rebel envoys at Niagara, upon their parole to avoid observation and to refrain from all communication with their sympathizers in the loyal States; but you may see reasons for declining it. But whether through them or otherwise, do not, I entreat you, fail to make the Southern people comprehend that you, and all of us, are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms. I venture to suggest the following

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

1. The Union is restored and declared perpetual.

2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same.

3. A complete amnesty for all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States.

4. The Union to pay four hundred millions dollars ($400,000,000) in five per cent. United States stocks to the late slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned *pro rata* according to their slave population respectively, by the census of 1860, in compensation for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery. Each State to be entitled to its quota upon the ratification by its legislature of this adjustment. The bonds to be at the absolute disposal of the legislature aforesaid.

5. The said slave States to be entitled henceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their Federal population, the whole now being free.

6. A National Convention, to be assembled so soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the Constitution as may be deemed advisable.

Mr. President, I fear you do not realize how intently the people desire any peace consistent with the national integrity and honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement and bless its authors. With United States stocks worth but forty cents in gold per dollar, and drafting about to commence on the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at?

I do not say that a just peace is now attainable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that a frank offer by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial say ought to be accepted will, at the worst, prove an immense and sorely needed advantage to the national cause. It may save us from a Northern insurrection.—

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

A. LINCOLN, President, Wash'n, D. C.

P. S.—Even though it should be deemed unadvisable to make an offer of terms to the rebels, I insist that, in any possible case, it is desirable that any offer they may be disposed to make should be received, and either accepted or rejected, I beg you to invite those now at Niagara to exhibit their credentials and submit their ultimatum. H. G.

Sherman's Generalship.

The English papers speak highly of Sherman's generalship, and pronounce him one of the ablest military men of the age. The London *Post*, the government organ, closes an article on the capture of Charleston as follows:—"Whether, when Sherman left Atlanta last November, he was sufficiently sanguine to expect that, in three months time, he would secure possession of Savannah and Charleston, and place at his mercy the greater portions of Georgia and South Carolina, without fighting one pitched battle, we cannot say; but it is impossible to deny that his movements have been characterized by a foresight and accurate calculation of results which place him in the foremost rank of the generals of the present day. His Georgian campaign has been already canvassed, and the success with which it was carried to its conclusion furnishes the most fitting comment on its merits. Having taken Savannah, he did not permit his army to sink into ignoble repose, contented with the laurels it had already gained. With the eye of a skillful general he saw that Charleston might be reached without necessarily cutting his way through the entrenchments with which it was surrounded, and that its capture might be indirectly effected by the seizure of towns which were, comparatively speaking, undefended. So [illegible] what would not improbably have proved vain attempts to force his way by the shortest route from Savannah to Charleston, he struck into the interior of South Carolina, and, *confident that his foes possessed no army capable of competing with his on equal terms*, pushed forward in almost perfect safety to the point of union between the Charleston and Augusta Railway, and the main railway leading to the North."

☞ The Legislatures of the following eighteen States have ratified the proposed amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery: Illinois, Feb. 1; Rhode Island, Feb. 2; Michigan, Feb. 3; Pennsylvania, Feb. 3; Maryland, Feb. 3; Massachusetts, Feb 4; West Virginia, Feb. 3; Maine, Feb. 7; Missouri, Feb 7; Ohio, Feb. 8: Minnesota, Feb. 8; Kansas, Feb 8; Virginia, Feb. 9; Indiana; Feb. 13; Nevada, Feb. 16; Louisiana, Feb. 17; Wisconsin, Feb. 24. This list includes Virginia and Louisiana, which did not vote in the Presidential election, the validity of whose present loyal State Governments is not settled. The following States, whose Legislatures are yet to meet, will undoubtedly ratify the amendment: Connecticut, California, Iowa, New Hampshire, Oregon, Vermont, to which will be added Arkansas and Tennessee, if the present loyal Governments shall be recognized as valid—eight in all. The following three States have rejected the amendment: Delaware, Feb. 3; Kentucky, Feb. 23; New Jersey, March 1; in New Jersey the vote in the Assembly was equally divided, and the question was decided in the negative by the casting vote of the Speaker. Including the States where there is no even nominal loyal State Governments, the whole number of States is 36; three-fourths of the States that is 27, are required to make the proposition valid. If the votes of Virginia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee shall be allowed, there will be a majority of all the States of two in favor of the ratification. If these are rejected, and if the seven States in which there is no loyal government be not reckoned, there will still be a majority for the ratification. But if the vote of these somewhat irregular States be not counted, and if it is decided that the assent of three-fourths of all the States is held to be required, there will be but 22 votes in its favor, being 5 less than the required number.

FIRST OIL DISCOVERY.—The Ohio *Patriot* has the following:

It is related of Jonah that when he first took up quarters in the whale's belly, he wrote home to his father to come down immediately as he had discovered a *splendid opening* for the oil business. The next day he telegraphed to the old gentleman, as follows: "Father, don't come. I'm badly sucked in. Plenty of oil, but no market!" This is the first *of-fish-al* account that profane historians give us of the oil business.

☞ It is stated that James Redpath is to edit the Charleston *Mercury* as a loyal sheet.

Religious.

LITURGICAL REVISION AT THE SOUTH.—The *John Bull* gives us from *The Church and State Review* (London) the following interesting intelligence concerning the progress made in revising the Prayer book at the South:

"A committee has been formed, of which the Bishop of Georgia is chairman, and the Bishop of Mississippi and the Bishop of Arkansas are members, together with three presbyters and three laymen, and is now engaged in the revision of the American Book of Common Prayer. They are restrained from touching doctrine or discipline, and are confined to matters liturgical. They are desirous of obtaining, for their information and guidance in their work, forms for consecrating graveyards, and for laying a corner-stone of a church, together with any other occasional forms used in the dioceses of England.

"They also desire to be informed whether there is any form which may have been used in the English Church for *reconciling* a church after it has been desecrated, as many of theirs have been in the present cruel and unholy war. Several instances could be mentioned where churches have been turned into theatres, into slaughter-houses (the Holy Table being used for cutting up the carcasses of animals offered for sale), and into sutlers shops, where ardent spirits are sold to drunken soldiery, and into dancing saloons for the followers of the camp. The English Church having passed through similar scenes during the great rebellion, the committee think it not unlikely that some such offices were used in this country after the great rebellion. It is proposed in the committee to restore the word 'Holy' in the Nicene Creed touching the Catholic Church; after diligent search, no record being found showing that the Church of England omitted it by design. The subject of hymnology has been specially assigned to the Bishop of Arkansas."

THE ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN says:—Rev. E. R. Beadle, we regret to say, has been compelled by ill health to suspend his labors for the present, as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this City. He is taking [illegible] weeks' rest in a climate somewhat milder, to regain his strength, and return to duty. His people will look earnestly for the happy day, for they have already become much attached to him.

The Presbyterian church of Cazenovia, N. Y., has called Mr. Nathan P. Campfield, who has been preaching very acceptably to them for some months past, to become their pastor. Mr. Campfield is a licentiate of the Presbytery of Newark, a graduate of New York University and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He is a son of Rev. R. B. Campfield for twenty-five years secretary of the American Sunday School Union for N. Y. City.

Agricultural.

Raising Calves.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* writes: Seeing the quotations referred to in your columns, I will in brief give you my mode, though I do little at calf raising, on account of my nearness to Philadelphia, where I can buy cows cheaper than I can raise them. A calf that I am going to raise I *never* let suck the cow. It is much easier to learn it to drink without than after sucking. I have had calves drink alone before they were twelve hours old; and after the second day have but little trouble with them, as they drink freely if in good health. Besides, the great advantage of this is, that when they are turned out with the cows they never trouble them, neither have I to muzzle them, as they know nothing about it. For the first two weeks I give them milk drawn from the mother; after the cud comes, then I scald a little bran or ground oats and corn, cake meal, &c. This mixture I have about milk-warm, feeding them three times a day, making fresh each time, as they do not relish stale food. They will soon eat a little hay; clover is best. If there is grass, I tie them out for a short time, and in six weeks they may be left to run, and then the slop is gradually slacked off.

GRAPE PRUNING.—This should now be attended to. Many persons seriously injure their vines by injudiciously pruning. When the business is not understood, it is always better to employ an experienced person to attend to it one season, from whom the method can be easily learned. It is better that the very robust varieties like the Concord, Diana, etc., should not be closely pruned; while slower growers, like the Delaware, Rebecca, etc., may be cut into much more severely, as they bear the bulk of their fruit near the ground.—*Ger. Tel.*

SUNFLOWER SEED FOR POULTRY.—In a note from our friend and agent, S. N. Taber, of Vassalborough, he writes: "I want you to recommend sunflower seeds for hens. I have been feeding them for two seasons past as regular rations, with corn and barley, and the way the hens talk over them while filling their craws is ample proof that they are good.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

April 12th, 1865.

THE FIVE DAYS' BATTLES.

We had expected to be able to present our readers this week with a map of the field of Grant's recent operations in front of Petersburgh, but it has not yet reached us as we go to press.—The dailies of New York and Philadelphia, however, are filled with graphic reports of the fights from their army correspondents, and from them confused and contradictory as they sometimes are, we condense the following account of the battles and manoeuvres which resulted in the capture of Petersburgh and Richmond, and the discomfiture of the rebel army of Northern Virginia.

Before the recent movement our lines upon the North side of the James River were held by the Army of the James, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ord, composed of the 24th and 25th corps. This line was strongly fortified and at some points approached within five or six miles of Richmond; Sheridan lay at White House on the Pamunkey, resting from his late raid.—On the South side of the river lay the army of the Potomac, the 2d, 5th, 6th and 9th army corps'. These troops were in position in the order in which we have named them from left to right. Our fortifications on this side stretched around Petersburgh, from the Appomattox or the right, to a point a mile or more beyond the Weldon railroad on the left, and at this point deflected to the Southward and toward our rear, to protect the left flank against a movement of the enemy in that direction. The rebel works confronted ours at all points except on our extreme left; in addition their interior lines encompassed Petersburgh from the Appomattox above to that river below the city, and they had strongly fortified upon our left all the roads leading toward the Appomattox on the South Side railroad.

These being the positions, Sheridan with his entire force, and Ord with one half of the army of the James were brought to the South side of the river and united to the army of the Potomac, and that army at once began its decisive campaign against Richmond.

On Wednesday, March 29th, Sheridan with the cavalry was detached to cut the South Side railroad in the direction of Burkesville, its point of intersection with the Richmond & Danville railroad. The 2d and 5th corps were moved out of our works and their places were occupied by the 24th corps of the army of the James, and the troops first named marched to the north west in the direction of the South Side railroad, the 5th corps being upon the left. On this day there was sharp skirmishing at various points on the line of our advance, but no engagement of importance. A heavy rain made the roads almost impassable and infantry and cavalry were stuck in the mud. During the night the enemy felt that part of the line which the 2d and 5th had left and ascertained to their satisfaction that it was strong enough to defend itself.

Thursday, March 30. The advance of the 5th and 2d corps was continued The 2d corps connected upon its right with the 24th and the whole line of the 5th and 2d was executing a right wheel in the direction of Petersburgh upon the left of the 24th corps as a pivot. Some two miles of ground were gained upon this day on our left, after sharp fighting, though the rebels were not met in great force or strongly intrenched. The 5th corps reached and held the Boydtown Plank road. Sheridan's entire train on this day was sticking in the mud, strung out from Ream's Station to Dinwiddie C. H., and the greater part of his force was required to protect it from Fitz Lee's rebel cavalry, who were hovering on his flank. His headquarters this night were at Dinwiddie C. H. and he had thus far accomplished nothing.

Friday, March 31. The 5th corps advanced its 2d and 3d divisions a mile outward, which were attacked by Johnston's and Picket's divisions of Longstreet's corps, and driven back with considerable loss beyond the Boydtown plank road. Here they were reinforced by the 1st division and rallied and repulsed the enemy. At 3 p. m. the entire corps advanced upon the front of the enemy, while Miles' Division of the 2d corps attacked them in flank, doubling up their line southward and driving them from the field. This part of the line had been weakened by the withdrawal of a part of the force which fought the 5th corps in the morning, to confront Sheridan a few miles to the Southward.

Gen. Sheridan moved out from Dinwiddie C. H. in the morning driving back the cavalry of the enemy with ease for some three or four miles, until he reached the neighborhood of the Five Forks, a cross road, where he found strong intrenchments checking his advance. Here he was himself attacked by Longstreets infantry, that day brought from the front of the 5th and 2d corps', and was driven back with severe loss to a point a mile east of the C. H., where his troops bivouaced for the night.

On this day some severe skirmishing occurred in front of the 24th corps, which held the centre, formerly the left of our line. The rebel pickets were driven in and the line held by them taken by our troops who entrenched themselves upon it. A line of sharpshooters was pushed close up to the rebel works, their skirmishers driven inside, and their cannoniers driven from the guns, which remained silent most of the day. There was comparative quiet along the right of our line.

Saturday, April 1. Before daylight the enemy assaulted Foster's division of the 24th corps, and carried a part of his line, driving back the 100th N. Y., but were charged and driven out by the 200th Pa. Sheridan attacked and drove the enemy in his front, and the 5th corps marched southward to his assistance—the 2d corps extending its line to connect with the latter. At 5½ p. m. whilst Sheridan engaged the enemy in front the 5th corps attacked him in flank and rear. The battle which lasted until dark resulted in Longstreet's complete rout the two commands capturing 5,700 prisoners and three batteries of artillery, and the road to the South Side railroad was open and defenceless. This success also placed Sheridan and and the 5th corps between this portion of the rebel army and Petersburg, and thenceforward Longstreet was out of the fight. Some accounts represent him as retreating with the remnant of his command Southward, to join Johnston; others as making Northward toward Lynchburg; certain it is that none of his men were met in the engagement of the next day, the two corps of Hill and Gordon holding the entire rebel line. There was sharp firing along the line of the 2d and 24th corps, without decisive result, the former firmly establishing itself in its new position.—The 6th and 9th corps upon our right still lay quietly in their works in front of Petersburgh. Their turn was to come on the morrow.

On Saturday night a fierce artillery fire was maintained along our line and orders were issued for a general assault on Sabbath morning, by the 2d, 24th, 6th and 9th corps upon the works in their front. To prevent the massing of troops by Lee upon his right, of his line, it was ordered that the attack should open upon his left.

Sunday, April 2. Under cover of the darkness the troops of the Ninth corps were moved up close to the rebel line, at 4 a. m., at a given signal their entire line dashed with a shout upon the rebel works. The enemy were completely surprised and were overwhelmed before they had time to form for resistance. The fruits of the charge of the 9th corps were five forts, thirty-one guns, and many hundreds of prisoners. The rebel fort on the Appomattox in front of Wilcox's division, was of great strength, and it is said his attack was to be but a feint, but his men once started broke away and stormed it in spite of him. The guns of the rebel forts were at once turned upon the flying enemy. At daylight the 9th corps held the entire hostile line in their front, and had sustained scarcely any loss. Simultaneously with the advance of the 9th the 6th corps charged, and with the same success. In five minutes after the signal was given, they were into and over the rebel works, and were pouring grape into the retreating foe, from their own guns, many of which, and many prisoners were taken. The 37th and 91st Penna. Reg'ts. are mentioned as having particularly distinguished themselves in the charge. As a proof of the confidence of the commanding officers in their success it is stated that a detachment of artillerists accompanied each charging column to work the captured pieces. Among the prisoners of the 6th was a Mississippi brigade almost entire, composed of the 2d, 10th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 19th, and 42d Mississippi Reg'ts.

At 5 o'clock A. M. we had possession of miles of the enemy's line on his left, and he had been driven into his interior defences close to Petersburgh. There was a pause in the fighting until 7 a. m., when the 24th and 2d corps assaulted the rebel right. The ground on which they charged was very difficult being hilly and rendered almost impassable by slashed timber, but they went over it and over Hill's fortifications at the double-quick. They captured their full share of prisoners and artillery, and met with comparatively small loss. Among the organizations taken entire by the 2d corps were the 5th, 7th, 13th, 14th and 17th Tennessee; the 24th captured the 3d, 4th 12th 21st and 23d Georgia, and the 33d N. Carolina.

By 8 a. m., the entire centre line of the enemy was in our possession, the 6th corps had swung around and was facing eastward, and the 24th and 2d corps were marching eastward inside the enemy's line, and Sheridan with his cavalry and the 5th was swinging around toward the upper Appomattox.

The right of Lee's interior line lay at right angles to his exterior defenses. Three detached series of forts on this line were carried during the forenoon, by the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Corps, and at noon the left of the 24th lay upon the Appomattox above Petersburgh, two divisions of the 6th, holding the line between the 24th and 9th, while a third was tearing up the South Side railroad. Our line now stretched half-way around the city, from the river above to the river below, and Lee was driven to his last and strongest entrenchments, which lay in a continuous chain immediately around it. Just then a desperate assault was made upon the 9th corps, upon our extreme right. Hartranft's division was driven out of the works they had captured in the morning, and our line was broken at that point. No reinforcements were at hand, every available man in our army being already engaged. In this extremity the Provost Guard Brigade of Collis' was brought up from City Point, with a number of Sheridan's dismounted cavalry. These charged upon and drove out the enemy.

It was now 2 P. M., and the evacuation of Petersburgh had commenced. Lee's men could be seen from our signal stations defiling across the pontoon bridges on the Appomattox, and conflagrations began to be observed in the town. Accordingly the 2d corps, which had marched up the Boydtown road to within four miles of the city, filed off to the left to intercept the anticipated retreat, while Sheridan with his cavalry and the 5th corps moved in the same direction, upon a line farther southward. The fighting for the day was over. Though Lee still held his inner line, Petersburgh was ours, "and fairly won." At 5½ A. M., of the 3d, the city was occupied by Wilcox's division, of the 9th corps.

At midnight on the night of the 2d, a deserter informed Gen. Weitzel, commanding our few troops left north of the James, that the picket line in front of him had been withdrawn, and that the rebel army was in retreat.—A cavalry reconoisance at daylight confirmed his statement. Weitzel advanced immediately, and by 8 A. M., his negro troops were marching down the streets of Richmond, to the tune of "Old John Brown." If our readers have preserved the map published a few weeks ago in the *Argus*, they can trace the positions and movements described, with tolerable accuracy.

The pursuit was at once commenced, and indefatigably pressed until noon the 9th, Lee surrendering his entire army, the only condition made being that his men and officers should be paroled on the ground, and that the private property and side-arms of the latter should be retained. We give the correspondence between the two Generals elsewhere.

Our loss, up to the evacuation, is estimated by Gen. Grant at 7,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, some two thousand being prisoners, and an unusually large proportion slightly wounded. Our total casualties including those of the pursuit, cannot exceed 10,000. The Confederacy loses its best army estimated at 65,000 men, with its artillery trains and *materiel*, and the best Generals and officers in its service.

A Word to Democrats.

Now that rebellion has been virtually subdued, our armies everywhere victorious, the authority of the Government of the United States respected, and her laws enforced and obeyed, we may say throughout the length and breadth of the land; and in this hour of general joy and thanksgiving; when patriots, their hearts aglow with the enthusiasm of the hour, are shouting hosannas to God for the success of our cause, we take the time to say a word to our Democratic friends.

We fear there are Democrats who do not rejoice now, judging from their previous record, and their unilluminated countenances and want of enthusiasm. We hardly expect it of some.—After supporting a party that declared peace and union could never come through war; after asserting for four years, upon the stump, on the street, and at home that we could never subdue rebellion; that the policy of the administration only insured the success of the Confederates, we can hardly expect them now to give expression to their gladness, even if indeed they feel any. We want to ask these lights of Democracy how they like now to stand upon a platform that proclaims "That after four years of failure to restore the Union by war." That was rather premature, was it not?—They should have consulted old unconditional U. S. Grant as to time before making such hazardous declarations. The four years are about up now, and it is not much of a failure is it? We are sorry so many prophets should be without honor in their own country, but really we prefer the restoration of the Government to the fulfillment of their prophecies, and must therefore rejoice while Belial's prophets weep. But we have a word of advice to offer to our Democratic friends. We do not feel vindictive. Not at all. In this hour of our country's glory, now that success has crowned our efforts, we feel forgiving. To most of those who turned against the country, gave their voice and influence on the side of treason, embarrassed the Government in every way in its efforts to subdue treason, and spared no effort to cripple the administration we are willing to extend the right hand of fellowship, provided they acknowledge their error and sincerely repent; come back prodigals, confessing and asking pardon. For

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

For the sake of your children we would recommend all such as we have referred to, to come out like men and leave the loathing concern of so-called Democracy to perish with its more detested associate—slavery. We have saved the Government by war, purified it from slavery, and it will endure for ages, the light and glory of the whole earth.

Twenty years from this and any man who is known to have opposed the Administration in its efforts to subdue treason, will be more infamous than the Hartford Conventionists of 1812 are now. Save yourself by quietly slipping out of the ranks you have been marching in. Join the Union army. Throw some joy into your countenance, appear glad anyhow.—Throw up your hat and shout everywhere, letting all the world know how *we* did it. The Union will be restored—rebellion is subdued—treason dethroned by the triumph of our armies. Glory be to God!

THE END!

Surrender of Lee!

HEAD'QRS ARMY UNITED STATES,
April 9th, 1865, 4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

APRIL 7, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.

GENERAL:—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Lt. Gen. Commanding U. S. A.

April 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lt. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of U. S.

To General R. E. Lee:

General, your note of last evening, in reply to mine of the same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms again against the Government of the United States, until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name, for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging definately the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lt. Gen. Commanding U. S. A.

April 8th, 1865.

GENERAL: Received, at a late hour, your note of to day, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but so far as your proposition may effect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at ten a. m. to-morrow, on the Old Stage Road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
R. E. LEE, Gen. C. S. A.

Lt. Gen. Grant, Commanding U. S. A:

April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A:

Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally desirous for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling.—The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood by the South. Laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your ob'dt serv't,
U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. U. S. A.

April 9th, 1865.

General: I received your note of this morning on the picket line whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definately what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose. Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut Gen. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies.

April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A:

Your note of this date is but this morning (11:50 A. M.) received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am, at this time of writing, about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

APPOMATTOX C. H., April 9.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, viz: Rolls of officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given an officer assigned by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parols and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

HEAD'QRS ARMY OF N. VIRGINIA,
April 9th, 1865.

Lieutenant General Grant:

GENERAL—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 9, 1865. 9 30 P. M.

Lieut Gen. U. S. Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your command. The thanks of this Department, and the Government, and of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor have been deserved, and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army, for all time. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 9, 10 P. M.

Ordered—That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the military academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee and his army of Northern Virginia to Lieut. Gen. Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General at Washington. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—We are pained to state that on Saturday last, Mrs. Margaret Witherspoon, of North Beaver township, was accidently killed by being thrown from a horse, while on her way from her father's residence, (Ex-Sheriff Gailey,) to the Moravia rail road station. It appears that Mr. Witherspoon and his lady, who had been married only a few days, intended to visit their friends in New Castle, over Sabbath, started on Saturday morning; the distance and road being unfavorable for her to walk, she rode on horseback, her husband and Mr. Dungan going over the fields to the station. They reached the place—the cars came, but she did not.—They went immediately in search of her, and found her a corpse on the road. It is supposed that the horse took fright at the whistle of the locomotive, turned suddenly, threw her off and dragged her some distance by the stirrup. The horse returned home with the saddle turned to one side, with one horn broken off. Coroner Barker held an inquest over the body, and the jury gave a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Her body was first discovered on the road by Mr. M'Kinley, who resides in the vicinity. She was an amiable young woman, and had many personal friends in and about New Castle, who will mourn her melancholy death. We can truly sympathize with her parents and friends in their bereavement.—*Lawrence Journal, April 1.*

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few months one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order; one-half "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; "Excelsior" Mower and Reaper, patent drop delivery;—Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse-rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are all nearly new and of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of Salem Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best in use and warranted in every respect. E. G. COOK,

near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.
mar.29,'65.

Quarterly Statement of The National Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, April 3d, 1865.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$141,300 00
National circulation	53,780 00
Circulation B'k Beaver Co.	285 00
Due depositors	117,012 82
Dividends unpaid	719 81
Profits and earnings	15,274 38
Surplus funds	3,015 92
	$328,387 93

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$116,357 51
U. S. Bonds and 7-30 Treas. Notes	150,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	20,819 65
Current expenses	2,482 81
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Coin	2,447 58
Legal Tenders, Nat. Currency, Notes and checks of other banks	34,320 43
	$328,387 93

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 3d day of April A. D. 1865.

T. M. M'CORD, Notary Public.

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers at private sale the brick house formerly occupied by him in the borough of Rochester.

It is one of the largest and most commodious private residences in the county, with excellent stabling and out-buildings, fruit trees and shrubbery.

☞ For further particulars apply to Wm. PORTER, Esq., on the premises, or to the undersigned corner of Penn and Hand Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr.12,'65.] J. H. DICKSON.

FOR SALE.

A New Solid Rosewood round corner Seven Octave Piano. Harp pedals and overstrong Bass. All the modern improvements. Only one year in use. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is going away. Inquire of T. M. Taylor, Rochester, P. O. [apr12,3t

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS, who have not paid their subscriptions to the stock of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company, will please do so immediately.

apr12'65.] CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y and Treas. *Pro. Tem.*

☞ Pittsburgh subscribers can pay to John A. Caughey & Co.

CHARLES B. HURST,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

In the Room Lately Occupied by F. A. Fortune. [ap5:6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of WM. SEARIGHT, jr., late of Independence tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

apr5 THOS. STANDISH, Ex'r., Independence tp.

NOTICE.

Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company," are hereby notified to meet at the office of Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, on

Saturday, April 29th, 1865,

at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing Directors and other officers, adoption of By-Laws, and organizing under the General Manufacturing and Mining Laws of Pennsylvania.

CHAS. B. HURST,
Secretary and Treasurer pro tem.

Rochester, Apr'l'65.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., April 1st, 1865:

Anderson Martha, Ammon Minerva, Beard Richard, Briggs Bros, Blake J D & Co, Barr Miss Ann, Barr Jeremiah, Bowers Charlie, Bradley Clarrissa, Burke William, Cochran Richard Clement William 2, Cubbage Catharine, Clarke Heber R, Dorling Wm A, Doutt Miss Anna, Day William, Fitzsimmonds Wm, Findlay Thomas, Fisher Ann E, Gray J W, Heiner Ann, Jackson Mollie, Lewis Harriet Ann 2, Massey Capt, McDonald Maria, Mellon Mr, Mountain John J, Reddick Harriet, Smith Isadore, Smith Perry, Temple & Dean, Whitcomb Adaline, Wilson Mrs. Ann, Winter Charles.

T. M. TAYLOR, P.M.

☞ Office hours, during the winter, from 7a. m. to 7 p. m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the county of Beaver, to me directed, I will expose to public Sale at the Sheriff's office, in Beaver, on

Monday, May 1st, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, late of Gotleib Michaels, dec'd., to wit: A certain piece or parcel of land situate in North Sewickly tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follws: On the north by land of —— Zimmers and Richmond Hart, on the east by land of Thomas C. McDonald, on the south by land of Robt. Ferguson, and on the west by land of Richmond Hart; containing 18¾ acres, all under fence, with about 15 acres cleared—on which is erected a two story frame house, containing four rooms, with cellar underneath. Also, a double log barn. The above described property is underlaid with a vein of good coal three and half feet thick,

☞ TERMS—CASH.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, apr5'64

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUBLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, May 8th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, of John H. May, late of the county of Beaver, dec'd., situate in Borough township, Beaver county, Pa., being the undivided one-sixth interest in that certain lot of ground bounded North by Old Alley. East by Water Lot of the town of Beaver, South by lots of John Barclay, and West by an alley, containing about six acres and seventy perches; also, the undivided one sixth of all that certain other lot situate as aforesaid, and bounded on the North by Old Alley, on the East by an Alley, on the South by an Alley, or lot of ——Boies, and lot of John May, and on the West by public road containing about twelve and one-half acres.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in one year, with interest from that time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN MAY,
apr.5,'64.] Adm'r. of said dec'd.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six pr cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State or municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent	*per day on a*	$50	*note*
Two cents	" "	$100	
10	" "	$500	
20	" "	$1000	
$1	" "	$5000	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within the next four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the National Bank of Beaver County.

apr 5,'65.—2m.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS,

AT

WM. RICH'S,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Cassimeres,

comprising every style of fashionable goods.

Clothing made to order in the neatest and most fashionable style.

☞ Call and see his goods before purchasing elsewhere. [apr5

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the matter of the partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: Jane McCormick, Francis Ritchie, Alexander T. Ritchie, (the petitioner,) William T. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa, Robert Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown, Jonas D. Ritchie, now or late of California, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby notified that an inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, on Friday the 5th day of May, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, apr.3,'65.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Comptroller of Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver county" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now therefore, I Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the National Bank of Beaver county," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.

SEAL

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

Land Agency.

THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Booneville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the market, with price, location, &c. Office: Morgan street.

Jan28'65 JOHN MYCOMB.

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:35 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	10:00 A. M.
2:25 P. M.	" "	3:45 P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:20 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:45 A. M.
3:50 P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	Rochester	3:55 P. M.
2:10 A. M.	"	3:20 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:52 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d " "	4:30 P. M.	6:02 P. M.
4th " "	5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Mail,	6:40 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 5:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 9:55 A. M.

Trains leave Allegheny, 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:50 A. M.

Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer.

Shippers would do well, to give this route their attention. Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't

THE BEAVER ARGUS

APRIL 12th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription to the Beaver *Argus*, prior to Jan. 1st, 1865, will please call and pay up at once if they wish to save cost. Joseph M'Clure is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. D. L. IMBRIE.

WANTED.—An intelligent, boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age, to learn the printing business. Apply at this office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two Principals and four Assistant Teachers are wanted for the Beaver and Vanport public schools. A public examination of the applicants will be held, on next Saturday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the school house, in Beaver, by the County Supt., in the presence of the Board of School Directors. Immediately after, the selections will be made, provided the right kind and right number of persons apply.

All applicants are expected to be present, and to stand the test of examination.

D. W. Scott, Jr.

It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that we announce the death of D. W. Scott, jr., late editor and proprietor of the *Argus*. He died at the residence of his father-in-law, in Hopewell township, this county, on Thursday morning last, of consumption, after a lingering illness of many months duration.

We first knew Mr. Scott as a student of Beaver Academy, about eight years ago, and since that time it was our privilege to become intimately acquainted with him. After leaving Beaver Academy, he went to Jefferson College, where he graduated; and soon after commenced the study of Theology, with a view of entering the ministry. Before completing his Theological course, his health gave way, and he was compelled to relinquish study, for a short time, as he supposed, to recruit his health. It was during this time that he took charge of the *Argus*, hoping to find employment suited to his ability and taste, and intending, as we know, to resume his studies as soon as his health would permit.—A few weeks was sufficient to convince him that an editorial life would only hasten his decline, and he retired, believing then perhaps for the first time that his work on earth was almost done. Our readers will all remember how sad yet how beautiful were his parting words.

A few weeks ago his younger and only brother died from the same disease, and they now lie side by side.—Both gave promise of great usefulness and in their early death, not only their friends, but the community in general have suffered loss.

The subject of our notice was a young man of pleasant manners, modest demeanor, so unobtrusive yet winning, that all who knew him loved him.—He had ability of a fine order, and labored diligently to improve his mind. He studied too hard, confined himself too closely, and in this way, we fear, hastened his death. He died as he lived, a consistent Christian, with his hopes centered upon Christ, and looking forward in joyful anticipation to the life of immortality beyond the grave. In his life and death he has left a noble example worthy the highest imitation of his companions and friends.

Those of our readers who knew as we did, how pure and unselfish was his patriotism; how he longed and labored for the success of our cause, how anxiously he waited the triumph of our arms, and the overthrow of treason, will be glad to know that he lived to hear of the capture of Richmond, and the consequent overthrow of rebellion. He died with the shouts of victory raging in his ears; victory over treason, oppression and wrong. His dearest earthly wish was gratified and he sweetly fell asleep

"Good friend, true patriot! hail and farewell!"

☞ We observe that our Town council have caught the progressive spirit of the times, and have commenced fringing the side-walks upon the Diamond with maple trees. We trust that they will not cease operations until they have embraced the entire public square in their improvements.—With a very small expenditure of money, it could be converted into a most beautiful park, and we have no doubt the people of the borough will endorse any action the Council may take in the premises.

They deserve the thanks of the community for what they have already accomplished.

BURGLARY.—The banking house of William H. Williams & Co., in Pittsburgh, was broken into on the night of the 3d inst., and their fire-proof safe broken open, and robbed of about ten thousand dollars. The entrance was effected by cutting through the ceiling from the room above. John Mackey, a recent tenant of the upper room, has been arrested upon suspicion of complicity in the robbery, and committed to Jail, in default of twenty thousand dollars bail. He protests his innocence.

KILLED.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Pentecost, of the "Round Head Regiment," 100th P. V., was killed before Petersburg, during the assault of the rebels upon Ft. Steadman, on the 25th ult., in which his regiment suffered severely. He was a brave and accomplished officer, and his loss will be deeply felt both at home and in the army.

☞ We regret to hear that Lemuel Edgar, of Darlington, Co. F, 10 P. R. C., was severely if not mortally wounded, during the recent fighting around Petersburg. His arm is said to have been torn off by a shell or solid shot. He is a good and brave soldier, and we trust his wound is not so severe as reported.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER CO.—We call attention to the statement of this bank published this week. It will be seen that while the profits of the Bank, during the five months ending with March, are $12,274 38, its expenses are but $2483 81, leaving to the Stockholders a net balance of $9,790 57, or about 8 per cent. upon their stock for five months, which is at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum. There is no Bank in the State in safer hands, and conducted with more caution and economy, and if any of our readers can find a better investment than its stocks, we trust they will point it out to us.

New Advertisements.

We direct the attention of our readers to the following new advertisements:

Dr. J. H. Dickson offers for sale a brick house in Rochester.

T. M. Taylor offers rosewood piano for sale.

Bank of Beaver county, Quarterly Statement.

Notice to Stockholders of Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Co.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The Spring term of this institution opened on the 4th inst., with a fair attendance of pupils. The Academy is in the hands, at present, of Messrs. Frank Agnew of this place and M. Gantz, late of New Castle, both graduates of leading colleges and of established reputation as teachers.

☞ S. B. Mercer, Esq., recently principal of the Beaver Seminary, goes to Uniontown, Penna., to assume the charge of a literary institution there.

DROWNED IN A HOGSHEAD.—On Thursday morning last Thomas Reese, an aged citizen of West Bethlehem township, Washington county, was drowned in a hogshead of water. The family were engaged in making maple sugar, and the old gentleman started to get a bucket of water from a hogshead some distance from the fire. Not returning as soon as expected, his son went to ascertain the cause, and on reaching the hogshead discovered his father's body in the vessel, his head being partially submerged. Life was not entirely extinct, but all efforts to resuscitate him were in vain. The deceased was subject to fits, and it is supposed that while in the act of dipping the water he was seized with a convulsion. He was about sixty years of age, and a very estimable citizen.

Resolutions of Pittsburg Presbytery of Ref. Pres. Church.

We have been favored by Rev Robert White, with a report of the following patriotic proceedings of this body:

At the late meeting of the Pittsburg Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church, held in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Alloghney, Wednesday evening, April 5th, 1865, the following resolutions were passed unanimously: 1. That this Presbytery, in common with the friends of liberty everywhere, rejoices in the passage, by our National Congress, of the joint resolution submitting to the legislatures of the various States for ratification, the proposed amendment to our National Constitution, whereby slavery shall forever be prohibited.

2. That we fervently hope that God will so dispose the hearts of all our legislators, that they will at once ratify this very desirable amendment to our National Constitution.

3. That we are called upon to return our heart-felt thanks to Almighty God, for the remarkable and almost uninterrupted success with which He has been pleased to crown the National arms, in our contest with the enemies of our country.

4. That we rejoice in the efforts which are making by the Government and others for the elevation of the colored man, intellectually, socially, and morally.

5. That we regard as unjust and as savoring of the spirit of slavery, the withholding from the colored man, simply on account of his color, any of those rights to which he is entitled as a citizen of the United States.

6. That we recommend the calling of a convention for the purpose of amending our State Constitution, by expunging the word "white," thereby doing away with all distinctions on the ground of color.

7. That the insult offered to the entire country by the Vice President of the United States the day of his inauguration, should impress upon the minds of the people, the great importance of selecting God-fearing men for every position of trust and power.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, April 4th, 1865,

under the charge of

Messrs. F. AGNEW & M. GANTZ,

as Associate Principals.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has had heretofore.

To those who desire a good English education, and to those who have been or contemplate teaching in our public schools, inducement is offered from the fact that the latter of the Principals, for the last twelve years, has been Principal of New Castle Union Schools.

Both are graduates of different colleges, and well acquainted with the wants of our higher institutions. Persons, therefore, who design fitting themselves for college, will find this a suitable and desirable place.

The former having been for some time connected with the Iron City College, as a principal teacher, and the latter also being a graduate of Duff's College, advantages superior to most outside of the Commercial colleges are offered to those desiring a business education.

Our new Academy Buildings, designed expressly for the purpose, with large school-room, class rooms, society hall, etc., are now occupied, though not quite finished. It is expected, however, to have them wholly so at an early day.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principals or the undersigned.

H. HICE,
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JOHN THOMAS, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. THOMAS, North Sewickly,
J. E. JACKSON, Fallston,
mar.29,'65.] Executors.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the toll house of said Company, on Monday the 24th day of April, next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES ALLISON,
mar.29,'65.] Treas.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President.

OPENS MARCH 28, 1865

$58.50

Pays for Board, Room, Fuel, Light, and Tuition in Common Branches, 14 weeks.

Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Melodeon and Guitar, by superior teachers.

A Primary Department, for small boys and girls, will be opened.

A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.

Reduction of 25 per cent. on all bills made to ministers' and soldiers' daughters. [mar16

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at *No. 107 Market st. between Liberty and Fifth st.*,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar1'65 JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,

MARKET St., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner. D. IRONS.

Market st., 1 door north T. Allison's store.
june15'64

ROCHESTER DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,

Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS,

Medicines,

DYE STUFFS,

PERFUMERY,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS

IN THE VICINITY!

PURE WINES And Brandies,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT

HAIR DRESSER,

"FLORILINE!"

ALL ARTICLES OF

STATIONERY

Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE

ROCHESTER DRUG STORE

IN THE DIAMOND.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Beaver county will attend, for the purpose of hearing Appeals in the several townships, as follows, viz: Freedom, S. Furnier's, Thursday, April 13; Rochester bor, W. D. Johnston's, Friday do 14; do tp. do do Saturday do 15; Raccoon, David Ewing's, Monday, do 17; Greene, D Swearingen's, Tuesday, do 18; Hookstown, do do do 18; Frankfort, J. M'Cutcheon's, Wednesday do 19; Hanover, Robt Harshe's, Thursday, do 20; Independence, W. Johnston's, Friday do 21; Hopewell, S. house, Scottsville, Saturd'y do 22; Moon, Wm Elliott, Esq's, Monday, do 24.

The principal Assessors of their respective districts, are required to attend on the day of Appeals, with their Guide Duplicates. Also all persons claiming exemption from Military Enrollment, will give their attendance on said days of Appeal, and make known the causes upon which they claim exemption. By order.

W. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office,
March 2d, 1865.

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RUTAN.

Hice & Rutan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market Street and the Diamond,
(immediately in the rear of Court House,)
BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

PETER ANGEL'S,

IN BRIDGEWATER,

IS the place to buy your PAINTS, LIQUORS, CONFECTIONARIES, and to get good ALE, CIGARS, CAKES, &c. Having added a new building to his old stand, he is now prepared to accommodate his customers and the citizens generally with anything in his line, having the best assortment this side of Pittsburg, and sells cheaper. He will warrant his liquors, of all kinds, to be the purest and best, and those wishing the best quality for medicinal purposes, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Call and see the Angel Peter, at his old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention. [jan15

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Persons intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds, this coming Spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are strong, from six to eight feet and of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it to their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon. Catalogues sent to applicants.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.
feb15

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest".—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 4'65. I. N. ATKINS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of LEVI R. WALTS, late of North Sewickly tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WALTS, Admr.,
mar15'65 North Sewickly.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 19, 1864, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5.50 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	640AM	200PM	300PM
Rochester	320 "	805 "	315 "	415 "
N. Brighton	337 "	820 "	330 "	430 "
Enon	425 "	915 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana	501 "	1005 "	503 "	600 "
Salem	531 "	1038 "	535 "	633 "
Alliance	625 "	1140 "	635 "	735 "
Canton	712 "	1240PM	725 "	825 "
Massillon	735 "	100 "	750 "	855 "
Orrville	812 "	142 "	828 "	940 "
Wooster	848 "	218 "	905 "	1016 "
Loudonville	939 "	320 "	1000 "	1120 "
Mansfield	1080 "	425 "	1100 "	1213AM
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	1130 "	1246 "
Crestline De	1130 "	640AM	1201AM	135 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	710 "	1229 "	158 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	757 "	109 "	230 "
Forest	115 "	835 "	144 "	301 "
Lima	234 "	1010 "	300 "	414 "
Delphos	312 "	1059 "	345 "	450 "
Van Wert	342 "	1134 "	417 "	520 "
Fort Wayne	520 "	130PM	600 "	700 "
Columbia	604 "	228 "	646 "	745 "
Huntsville	624 "	253 "	708 "	805 "
Pierceton	634 "	306 "	718 "	815 "
Warsaw	654 "	332 "	741 "	834 "
Bourbon	726 "	416 "	817 "	906 "
Plymouth	752 "	445 "	848 "	930 "
Wanatah	905 "	626 "	1011 "	1040 "
Valparaiso	927 "	700 "	1037 "	1100 "
Hobart	953 "	742 "	1108 "	1126 "
Clarke	1015 "	811 "	1134 "	1149 "
IIC. RR. Cros	1045 "	851 "	1203PM	1215PM
R Isl. RR J'n.	1055 "	901 "	1213 "	1225 "
Chicago	1120 "	930 "	1240 "	1250 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	450AM	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R. Isl RR Junc	520 "	645 "	617 "	1055 "
Ill C. RR Cros	530 "	655 "	625 "	1105 "
Clarke	606 "	718 "	655 "	1143 "
Hobart	633 "	739 "	720 "	1209AM
Valparaso	700 "	800 "	745 "	1240 "
Wanatah	728 "	823 "	814 "	109 "
Plymouth	848 "	930 "	927 "	225 "
Bourbon	930 "	957 "	957 "	257 "
Warsaw	1008 "	1026 "	1029 "	337 "
Pierceton	1032 "	1047 "	1052 "	402 "
Huntsville	1043 "	1056 "	1102 "	413 "
Columbia	1117 "	1112 "	1120 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	1240PM	1216PM	1225AM	600 "
Van Wert	225 "	129 "	146 "	732 "
Delphos	312 "	202 "	224 "	808 "
Lima	347 "	234 "	300 "	845 "
Forest	525 "	353 "	417 "	1015 "
U. Sandusky	600 "	422 "	446 "	1047 "
Bucyrus	700 "	506 "	529 "	1139 "
Crestline Ar	730 "	520 "	600 "	1201PM
Crestline De	650AM	610 "	640 "	1245 "
Mansfield	780 "	646 "	713 "	116 "
Loudonville	855 "	737 "	759 "	159 "
Wooster	1015 "	830 "	848 "	247 "
Orrville	1050 "	900 "	917 "	313 "
Massillon	1140 "	935 "	956 "	347 "
Canton	1200 "	955 "	1017 "	405 "
Alliance	120PM	1040 "	1130 "	505 "
Salem	200 "	1116 "	1205PM	535 "
Columbiana	230 "	1140 "	1231 "	600 "
Enon	320 "	1220AM	112 "	635 "
N. Brighton	406 "	1258 "	155 "	710 "
Rochester	420 "	110 "	210 "	725 "
Pittsburgh	545 "	220 "	320 "	830 "

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL-ROAD.

On and after Dec. 19, 1864, Trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z & C Mail.	C. Z & C Accom
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	328 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	.....	.....	1030 "	527 "
Orrville	.....	.....	1229PM	648 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	952 "	320 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1100 "	415 "	.....	.....
Bayard	1135 "	451 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	110PM	635 "	.....	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1050AM	415PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	430 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	525 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1215PM	555 "	1105 "	620AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	720 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	.....	.....	750 "
Beaver	222 "	.....	.....	835 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100AM	845 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	1000 "

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z & C Accom	C. Z & C Exp's.
Wellsville	440AM	505PM	.....	.....
Bayard	621 "	640 "	.....	.....
Alliance	720 "	780 "	.....	.....
Ravanna	805 "	815 "	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	440AM	305PM
Orrville	.....	.....	552 "	505 "
Akron	.....	.....	700 "	720 "
Hudson	839 "	849 "	800 "	849 "
Euclid street	942 "	949 "	916 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1000 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	210AM	245PM	620AM	350PM
Rochester	330 "	355 "	735 "	515 "
Beaver	.....	.....	745 "	525 "
Smith's Ferry	.....	.....	820 "	605 "
Wellsville	430 "	500 "	842 "	645 "
Steubenville	525 "	650 "	945 "	800 "
Lagrange	550 "	715 "	1005 "	.....
Bridgeport	620 "	802 "	1100 "	.....
Bellaire	640 "	815 "	1115 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves New Philadelphia at 1.20 P M
Bayard at 6 45 P M

Arrives at Bayard at 4.10 P M
New Philadelphia at 9 25 P M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—this result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors*,
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov28:1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

WITH increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use*,

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid,

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.,
jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12-3m

Tuberculous infection, we call Scrofula. In the constitutions of multitudes of men, it either produces a state produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, or that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses**, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the last of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL.

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers everywhere. nov9'64

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! OUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emacination, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors*,
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

JOY, COE & CO.,

Advertising and Commission Agents

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS

Type, Printing Materials,

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c

OFFICES—Brown' Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, ork
mar26:1y

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE,	RICE,
TEA,	MOLASSES,
SUGAR,	SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.
dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, I enna. deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.,
feb1'65 New Brighton.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ADAM GORNLY, dec'd, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said est

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4 00

An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGNTS TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick,

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, add will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Shorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as

COFFEE,	RICE,
TEA,	MOLASSES,
SUGAR,	SYRUP;

Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price.

dec9 T. T. McKIBBIN.

KOLLOCK'S Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by

M. H. KOLLOK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers

mar26.

AMERICAN GOLDPEN COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencil Cases of every description, and Sole Manufactures of the

Celebrated Angular Nibbed Pen.

A supply just received and for sale at the

jy20] *Bridgewater Drug Store.*

ANDREW WRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel [aug21'64:1y.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by

Th Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full a reliable

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS;

from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

MARKET REPORTS,

including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our

RIVER NEWS,

receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The

FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,

of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY, embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT

forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial.* By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to in crease its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per anuum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial.*

Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D,
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE MAYE, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Ex'r's
GEORGE GARDNER, }
jan11'65 New Sewickly tp.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, HOLLOWAY'S PILL And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS, *VIZ.*

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conserv.,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4,00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
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A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

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Purifying the Breath and Mouth

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Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

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NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescried for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 25 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

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The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they wont them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37 cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

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The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,

BEAVER, PA.,

aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that the firm of Stokes & Tallon will be dissolved on the 1st of April, 1865, owing to the death of Mr. Stokes. Those having accounts against said firm will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will call and settle. [ma8] ROBT. TALLON.

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army,)

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BEAVER CO., PA. [jun4

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Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used; besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

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May 11, '64

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May7—3mos.

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Sept. 9, '63. L. N. ATKENS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARG'T E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r,
feb15'65 Bridgewater.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. G. M'Creary, S. B. Briggs, and Benjamin Todd, under the style and firm of "M'Creary, Briggs & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on the business of milling, dealing in grain, flour, feed, &c., at the Industry Mills, Beaver County, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of their successors, Briggs & Bro., at the Mills aforesaid, who are authorized to settle all business of the firm.

A. G. M'CREARY,
S. B. BRIGGS,
feb22'65 BENJAMIN TODD.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY }
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865. }

THE Stockholders of "the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.

feb. 8 '65, EDWARD HOOPS,
Cashier

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WM. YOUNG, late of Baden, Economy tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JENNET YOUNG, Adm'x.,
mar8'65 Baden.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r.,
feb1'65 New Brighton.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of ADAM GORMLY, dec'd, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.,
mar8'65 Beaver, Pa.

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath

VERSES

A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured! How many lovers it has separated! How many friends forever parted! The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it: and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c. A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing sight and morning it eradicates all *Tan, Pimples,* and *Freckles,* rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgewater.

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

WITH increased confidence in its merits as the *Best and Most Reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use,*

We claim for it the following advantages over any and all Sewing Machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease of operation and management; elegance of design and finish. It will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Bind, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid,

All without any previous basting.

It works equally well on the thinnest or thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver or pilot cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, PA.
jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

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Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President.

OPENS MARCH 28, 1865

$8.50

Pays for Board, Room, Fuel, Light, and Tuition in Common Branches, 14 weeks.

Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Melodeon and Guitar, by superior teachers.

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A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.

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BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

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☞ Call and see the Angel Peter, at his old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention! [jan15

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Persons intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds this coming Spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are strong, from six to eight feet and of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it to their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Bridgworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains